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Contents

Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method	2
Total Arabic index	4
Total Arabic Vocabulary index	19
English–Arabic glossary	27
Bonus words	31
Common Arabic signs	33

Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

Congratulations on purchasing the truly remarkable way to learn a language. With the Michel Thomas Method there's no reading, no writing and no homework. Just sit back, absorb, and soon you'll be speaking another language with confidence.

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About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

Total Arabic index

Note about transliteration

This course teaches you Egyptian spoken Arabic. The Arabic words are transliterated in this track listing, so that you can read them even if you don't know the Arabic script. To show some sounds that don't exist in English we've had to use some extra symbols:

- ʿ This represents the sound called ʿain. It's like a deep 'aah' sound, that comes from the stomach rather than the throat.
- ' This shows that a 'q' sound has been omitted. It's like the sound a Cockney makes when s/he says 'butter,' leaving out the 'tt': 'bu'er.'
- D, S, T We use these capital letters to represent the back versions of these sounds. Arabic distinguishes between pairs of sounds such as the English 's' of 'sorry' and the 's' of 'silly'. The 's' of 'sorry' is said at the back of the mouth, while the 's' of 'silly' is said at the front. In English these don't represent separate letters but in Arabic they do, and in this track listing we show them by using the capital letters.
- H We use this capital letter to represent the breathy version of the 'h' sound. Arabic distinguishes between the 'h' sound as in the English 'hotel' and a breathier version, a little like the sound made when you're breathing on glasses to clean them. In Arabic these are separate letters.

CD I Track 1

Introduction; how the course works.

CD I Track 2

The Arabic language; importance of Egyptian spoken dialect.

CD I Track 3

Instant vocabulary of English / European words adopted into Arabic: *bank, film, CD, cola, sinema* **cinema**.

English / European words slightly adapted to Arabic speech patterns: *bizza* **pizza**, *subarmarket* **supermarket**, *sandawitch* **sandwich**, *tillfon* **telephone**, *doktur* **doctor**, *raadyo* **radio**.

Arabic words taken into English: *kabaab, falaafil, bazaar, soo', gamal* **camel**, *sukkar* **sugar**, *shay* **tea**.

CD I Track 4

mumkin? possible? = can I have?; *min faDlak* from your grace = please.
No words for **a**, **an** or **some** in Arabic.

CD I Track 5

weh and; *aywah* yes; *ena* I.

In Arabic there is no equivalent of **am**, so *ena* can also mean **I am**; there is no **are** as in **you / we / they are** and no **is** as in **he / she / it is**.

'h' in the middle of *MaHmoud* must be pronounced.

CD I Track 6

enta you (talking to a male); *enti* you (talking to a female).

Use intonation to turn a statement into a question and vice versa.

CD I Track 7

laa no.

Pronunciation of vowels in Arabic.

doktura female doctor; *mudeera* female manager.

CD I Track 8

ʿaTshaan / *ʿaTshaana* thirsty.

ʿ represents the sound called ʿain in Arabic: ʿali **Ali**; ʿarabi **Arabic**;

ʿomar **Omar**.

mayya water.

CD I Tracks 9 and 10

ʿawwiz / *ʿawza* wanting; *shukran* thank you.

CD I Track 11

salaTa salad; *makarona* macaroni; *ruzz* rice; *omlayt* omelette; *baTaaTis* potatoes;
TamaaTim tomatoes.

CD I Track 12

huwwa he; *heyya* she.

CD 1 Track 13

ta'baan / ta'baana tired.

Sound of ^c (*ain*) in the middle of the word: *isma'eel* **Ismail**; *bort sa'eed* **Port Said**; *S'audeya* **Saudi**.

CD 1 Track 14

il the; Arabic origin of *al the* in English words like **algebra**, **Algeria**, **alchemy**.

il the merges with the following sound if it's in the same part of the mouth as the *l* of *il*: *il + sukkar* = *is-sukkar* **the sugar**; *il + doktor* = *id-doktur* **the doctor**; *il + ruzz* = *ir-ruzz* **the rice**.

CD 1 Track 15

raayih / raayHa going (to).

CD 1 Track 16

dilwa'ti now.

' represents an omitted sound, as in *fundu'* (which was originally *funduq*) **hotel**; *'ahwa* (originally *qahwa*) **coffee / café**; *soo'* (originally *sooq*) **market**.

CD 2 Track 1

raayih / raayHa going (to).

CD 2 Track 2

bukra tomorrow.

CD 2 Track 3

gayy / gayya coming (to).

CD 2 Track 4

alashen because.

CD 2 Track 5

mabsooT / mabsooTa happy.

CD 2 Track 6

fayn? **where?**: *enta raayih fayn?* **You (male) going where? = Where are you going?**

CD 2 Track 7

fi in.

Calendars in use in Egypt.

CD 2 Track 8

muSr **Egypt.**

CD 2 Track 9

Pronunciation of the two 's' sounds in Arabic, the 'sorry s' vs. the 'silly s'.

CD 2 Track 10

shaayif / shaayfa **seeing**, used for **(can) see**.

CD 2 Track 11

'aarif / 'aarfa **knowing**.

Word order in Arabic sentences: *ena 'aarfa is-soo' fayn* | **(female) knowing the market where = I know where the market is.**

CD 2 Track 12

bint **daughter / girl**; *abu* **father**; *omm* **mother**; *bin / ibn* **son**.

Arabic names.

CD 2 Track 13

-ee = tag for **my / me** added to the end of the Arabic word: *bint* **daughter**, *bintee* **my daughter**; *omm* **mother**, *ommee* **my mother**; *ibn* **son**, *ibnee* **my son**.

CD 2 Track 14

ism **name**: *ismee* **my name**.

-ya = tag for **my / me** when added to words ending with a vowel: *abu* **father**, *abuya* **my father**.

CD 2 Track 15

akhu brother.

Pronunciation of *kh* different to that of *H*.

akhuya my brother.

CD 3 Track 1

-*ak* = tag for **your / you**; *bintak* your daughter; *ommak* your mother;
ibnak your son.

CD 3 Track 2

-*ik* = tag for **your / you** (talking to a female); *bintik* your daughter (talking to a female), *bintak* your daughter (talking to a male); *ommik* your mother (talking to a female); *min faDlik* please (talking to a female).

fil in the (from *fi* + *il* in + the); *fil-bank* in the bank; *fis-sinema* in the cinema.

CD 3 Track 3

-*k* = tag for **your / you** (talking to a male) when added to words ending with a vowel; -*ki* = tag for **your / you** (talking to a female) when added to words ending with a vowel: *abuk* your father (talking to a male), *abuki* your father (talking to a female); *akhuk* your brother (talking to a male), *akhuki* your brother (talking to a female).

CD 3 Tracks 4 and 5

ismak / ismik your name (to a male / female).

Egyptian and Arabic names.

CD 3 Track 6

eh? what?: *ismak eh?* Your (to a male) name what? = What is your name?

ahlan hello (all-purpose greeting).

CD 3 Track 7

dah this / that (referring to a male); *dee* this / that (referring to a female).

CD 3 Track 8

meen? **who?**: *meen dah?* **Who this / that (referring to a male)? = Who's this / that?**

CD 3 Track 9

biriTaanya **Britain**; *amreeka* **America**; *gohz* **husband**: *gohzee* **my husband**; *gohzik* **your husband**; *bass* **but**.

CD 3 Track 10

canada **Canada**; *il-bortoghal* **Portugal**; *il-yaman* **Yemen**; *qaTar* **Qatar**; *tunis* **Tunisia**; *leebya* **Libya**.
mish not: ena mish doktor **I (male) not doctor = I'm not a doctor.**

CD 3 Track 11

ennahaarda **today**.

CD 3 Track 12

ena mish 'awwiz / 'awza: **I (male / female) not wanting = I don't want.**

CD 3 Track 13

ena mish 'aarif / 'aarfa: **I (male / female) not knowing = I don't know.**

CD 3 Track 14

ena mish shaayif / shaayfa **I (male / female) not seeing = I can't see.**

CD 3 Track 15

-uh = tag for **his / him**: *bintuh* **his daughter**; *ommuh* **his mother**; *ibnuh* **his son**.

CD 3 Track 16

-haa = tag for **her**: *gozhaa* **her husband**; *abuhaa* **her father**.

CD 3 Track 17

Helping vowel (underlined) inserted to avoid three consonants together:
*bintah^a her daughter; ommah^a her mother; ismah^a her name;
 ibnah^a her son.*

CD 4 Track 1

ma^a with.

CD 4 Track 2

-h = tag for **his / him** after a word ending in a vowel: *abuh* **his father**.

CD 4 Track 3

Arabic classifies the words for objects, things and ideas as male and female (masculine and feminine). There's no word for **it** in Arabic; everything is either masculine or feminine. Almost all words that end with *-a* are feminine: *mayya*, *sinema*, *'ahwa*; words that don't end in *-a* are masculine: *bank*, *kabaab*, *soo'*.
dah bank **That bank = That is a bank; dee mayya? This water? = Is this water?**

CD 4 Track 4

kitaab **book** also means **the Holy Book**, i.e. the *quraan*, and **marriage contract**.
kitaabak / kitaabik **your book (to a male / female); madrasa** **school**.

CD 4 Track 5

Feminine words (words ending with *-a*) have a tied-up *t* that pops out when you hook a tag on to a word: *madrastak fayn?* **Your (to a male) school where?**
 = **Where is your school?**

CD 4 Track 6

naDDaara **eye glasses; naDDaarte my glasses; naDDaartak your (to a male) glasses** (the tied-up *t* is underlined).

Some Arabic words that refer to female people don't end with *-a*: *bint* **daughter, girl**.



CD 4 Track 7

iHna we.

H in the middle / end of word. Like a sigh, or breathing on glasses.

humma they.

CD 4 Track 8

fallaaH farmer, *fallaaHeen* farmers. The *-een* ending signifies a group, i.e. more than one: *mudeereen* managers.

CD 4 Track 9

iHna ta'baaneen We (are) tired.

CD 4 Track 10

mashghool busy.

Words with *gh* sound: *ghazaala* gazelle; *maghreb* Morocco; *ghana* Ghana.

iHna mish mashghooleen ennahaarda We (are) not busy today.

CD 4 Tracks 11 and 12

iHna raayHeen we going = we are going; *humma 'aarfeen* they knowing = they know.

CD 4 Track 13

entu you (to a group) = you lot / you all / you two: *entu 'awzeen eh?*

You (all) wanting what? = What do you want?

CD 4 Track 14

leh? why? (from *li* for + *eh* what = for what? = why?): *enta raayiH leh?*

Why you (male) going? = Why are you going?

CD 5 Track 1

imta? when?: *enta gayy muSr imta?* You (male) coming Egypt when? = When are you coming to Egypt?

CD 5 Track 2

saaʿa clock, watch: *saaʿtee* my watch.

CD 5 Tracks 3 and 4

is-saaʿa o'clock = the hour; *is-saaʿa* comes before the number:

sitta six: *is-saaʿa sitta* six o'clock; *talaata* three.

CD 5 Track 5

nuSS half: *nuSS saaʿa* half an hour; *saaʿa weh nuSS* an hour and a half; *nuSS il-leil* middle of the night = midnight; *in-nuSS il-Helw* the sweeter half = wife; *sitta weh nuSS* six and half = half past six; *is-saaʿa sitta weh nuSS* the hour six and half = half past six.

weh and gets swallowed up: *sitta [weh] nuSS* half past six.

CD 5 Track 6

itnayn two: *itnayn weh nuSS* half past two.

CD 5 Track 7

rubʿ quarter; *tilt* third = twenty minutes: *is-saaʿa sitta weh tilt* the hour six and third = twenty past six / six twenty.

CD 5 Track 8

ohtobees bus.

CD 5 Track 9

ʿand at, by: *ʿandee bint fi amreeka* At me daughter in America = I have a daughter in America; *ʿandee ibn ismuh Robert* At me son his name Robert = I have a son whose name is Robert.

Hagz reservation: *ʿandee Hagz is-saaʿa sitta* At me reservation the hour six = I have a reservation at six o'clock.

CD 5 Track 10

ʿandak at you (to a male) = you have; *ʿandik* at you (to a female) = you have; *ʿanduh* at him = he has; *ʿandqhaa* at her = she has (helping vowel underlined). Stress in Egyptian Arabic words.

CD 5 Track 11

lau if.

CD 5 Track 12

-na = tag for **our / us**: *abuna* **our father**; *bintina* **our daughter** (helping vowel underlined)

CD 5 Track 13

ʿandina **at us = we have** (helping vowel underlined).
Stress in Egyptian Arabic words.

CD 5 Track 14

-ku = tag for **your (to a group)**: *akhuku* **your (to a group) brother**; *abuku* **your (to a group) father**.

CD 5 Track 15

The sound of the helping vowel varies according to the sound that follows:
= *bintahaa* **her daughter**, *bintina* **our daughter**, *bintuku* **your daughter (to a group)**.
awlaad **children**.

CD 6 Track 1

ʿanduku **at you (group) = you have**: *ʿanduku* is often used in shops / offices to ask in general **Do you have XX? or Is XX available?**: *ʿanduku TamaaTim?* **At you (group) tomatoes? = Do you have tomatoes?**
hina **here**.

CD 6 Track 2

-hum = tag for **their / them**: *abuhum* **their father**.

CD 6 Track 3

bayt **house**: *baythum* **their house**.
ʿanduhum **at them = they have**.
Stress on second-to-last syllable of *ʿanduhum*.

CD 6 Track 4

maHall shop / store.

CD 6 Track 5

Hadd someone / anyone.

CD 6 Track 6

Haaga something / anything; *Haaga saā'a* something cold – used when referring to a cold drink; *Haaga Helwa* something sweet (*Helwa* sweet); *Haaga taani* something else / another thing; *walla Haaga* nothing; *kull Haaga* everything.

CD 6 Track 7

taani another / second time / again / else; *Haaga taani* something / anything else; *Hadd taani* someone else.

CD 6 Track 8

kull every; *kull Haaga* everything.

Hitta place / piece / neighbourhood; *kull Hitta* everywhere.

maktab office.

CD 6 Track 9

Arabic root system *k-t-b*: *kitaab* book; *maktab* desk / office; *kaatib* writer; *maktaba* library / book shop; *maktoob* writing / something that is written; *kitaaba* writing; *kutayeb* booklet.

Root *d-r-s*: *study*; *madrasa* school / place where you study; *darasa* study; *mudarress* male teacher; *mudarresa* female teacher; *dars* lesson; *daares* student; *deroos* course of study.

Root *sh-r-b*: *drink* (the English word *sherbert* comes from this Arabic root): *mashroob* beverage; *shaareb* someone who drinks; *shareeba* people who like to drink; *yishrab* he drinks.

ma- place of: *maktab* place of writing = office; *jalasa* sit down, *majlis* council, place where you sit; *Ta'aam* food, *maT'aam* restaurant / place where you eat.

CD 6 Track 10

il-mudeer mashghool the manager busy = the manager is busy; *mudeer mashghool* manager busy = a busy manager; *bint ta'baana* girl tired = a tired girl; *awlaad 'aTshaneen* children thirsty = (some) thirsty children.
kibeer large / big; *madeena* town / city.

CD 6 Track 11

gameel beautiful / fantastic; *masgid* mosque.

CD 6 Track 12

il-mudeereen mashghooleen the managers busy = the managers are busy.
 Compare *il-mudeereen il-mashghooleen* the managers the busy = the busy managers.

CD 6 Track 13

qurayyib min close from = close to / near; *gideed* new.

CD 7 Track 1

baytee il-gideed my house the new = my new house. Compare *baytee gideed* my house new = my house is new.

CD 7 Track 2

kibeer large; also *eld(est)* / *big(gest)*; *feeh* there is / there are.

CD 7 Track 3

kuwayyis good.

CD 7 Track 4

mafeesh there is / are not: *mafeesh makaan* no place; *mafeesh mushkila* no problem; *mafeesh Hadd* nobody; *mafeesh Haaga* nothing.

CD 7 Track 5

ma'andeesh = not at me = I don't have. Emphasis on the part of word directly before the *sh*: *ma'andeesh* = not at me = I don't have etc.

CD 7 Track 6

maashee walking: *maashee* OK, that's done, you got it, as you like; *maashee* *‘ala rejeem* walking on (following) a diet; *‘ala* on.

CD 7 Track 7

faahim / faahma understanding.

CD 7 Track 8

‘arabi Arabic; *ingleezi* English.

CD 7 Track 9

il-bank dah the bank this = this bank.

CD 7 Track 10

In Arabic, only words referring to people take the *-een* ending to show plural (more than one). Non-human objects / things / ideas etc. can sometimes be made plural by using the *-aat* ending: *tilifonaat* **telephones**; *sandawitchaat* **sandwiches**.

CD 7 Track 11

With words ending in *-a* take off the *-a* before adding *-aat*: *saa‘a* – *saa‘aat* **watch** – **watches**; *sala‘a* – *sala‘aat* **salad** – **salads**.
sitt tilifonaat **six telephones**: *sitta* **six** and other numbers drop the final *-a* before words starting with consonants.

CD 7 Tracks 12 and 13

Adding *-aat* to the end of the word to make it plural (more than one) is something that can be done for roughly a third of Arabic words. Arabic has another way of forming plurals of objects / ideas. Rather than adding letters to the outside of the word (*tilifon* – *tilifonaat* **telephone** – **telephones**), vowels inside the word change, like the English **mouse** – **mice**. These are called internal plurals: *bayt* – *buyoot* **house** – **houses**; *kitaab* – *kutub* **book** – **books**; *soo‘* – *aswa‘a* **market** – **markets**;
madrasa – *madaaris* **school** – **schools**; *bank* – *bunook* **bank** – **banks**; *film* – *aflaam* **film** – **films**. Some words for people use internal plural rather than the *-een* ending: *walad* – *awlaad* **boy** – **children**.
When in doubt, add *-aat*.

CD 7 Track 14

ena ^ʿ*aandee talaat awlaad* **At me three children = I have three children;**
kitaab – *kutub* – *kutubee* **book – books – my books.**

CD 7 Track 15

bank – *bunook* **bank – banks; maHall** – *maHallaat* **shop – shops.**

CD 8 Track 1

keteer **many / a lot:** *kutub keteer* **many books; aswa'a keteer** **many markets.**

CD 8 Track 2

kam? **how many?:** *feeh kam walad?* **There are how many boy? = How many boys are there?;** *bint* – *banaat* **girl / daughter – girls / daughters.**

CD 8 Track 3

shrab = stem of verb **to drink;** to say **I drink** add the **head** for **I, a-:** *ashrab* **I drink; ashrab?** **shall I drink?;** *ni-* = head for **we:** *nishrab* **we drink.**

CD 8 Track 4

ti- = head for **you (to a male):** *tishrab* **you drink.**

CD 8 Track 5

rooH = stem of verb **to go:** *arooH* **I go; tirooH** **you go (to a male); nirooH** **we go.**

CD 8 Track 6

iHna ^ʿ*awzeen nirooH* **We wanting we go = We want to go; ena ^ʿ*awza arooH* **I (female) wanting I go = I want to go.****

CD 8 Track 7

iHna ^ʿ*awzeen nishrab* **We wanting we drink = We want to drink.**

CD 8 Track 8

mumkin arooH? Possible I go? = Can I go?

CD 8 Track 9

fham = stem of verb **to understand**: *afham* I understand; *tifham?* You understand (*talking to a male*); *nifham* We understand.

ena 'awza afham I (*female*) wanting I understand = I want to understand.

CD 8 Track 10

tishrab you drink (*to a male*); *tishabee* you drink (*to a female*): add -ee ending to indicate you are talking to a female; *tishrabu* you drink (*to a group*): add -u ending.

CD 8 Track 11

laazim necessary: *laazim arooH* Necessary I go = I must / have to go.

CD 8 Track 12

tirooH you (*male*) go; this also means she goes; *tishrab* you (*male*) drink / she drinks.

yi- = head for **he**: *yishrab* he drinks; *laazim yishrab* necessary he drinks = he must / has to drink; *laazim yirooh* necessary he goes = he must / has to go.

CD 8 Track 13

Conclusion

Total Arabic Vocabulary index

NB CD references below refer to CDs 1 and 2 of Total Arabic Vocabulary.

CD 1 Track 1

Introduction

CD 1 Track 2

Most Arabic words are based on three root sounds, always in the same order.

Root carries fundamental meaning. Several ways to find the root.

First: take away vowel sounds to find the root.

dars **lesson**: root = *d-r-s*.

walad **boy**: root = *w-l-d*.

kibeer **big**: root = *k-b-r*.

faahim **understanding**: root = *f-h-m*.

caarif **knowing**: root = *c-r-f*.

laazim **necessary**: root = *l-z-m*.

shirib **he drank**: root = *sh-r-b*.

shahr **month**: root = *sh-h-r*.

root *s-l-m* connected to **peace, safety, submission**.

is-salaamu calaykum **peace on you**.

islaam **Islam** = **submission to God**.

Second: take away *-een/-aat* plurals, tags, verb flowers and tails to find the root.

naDDaaraat **pairs of glasses**: root = *n-D-r*.

sifaaraat **embassies**: root = *s-f-r*.

yiktib **he writes**: root = *k-t-b*.

tifhamee **you (female) understand**: root = *f-h-m*.

sharibna **we drank**: root = *sh-r-b*.

fallaaHeen **farmers**: root = *f-l-H*: root meaning **success/getting reward from land**; *faaliH* **successful person**.

Third: take away other common additions, e.g. *ma/me*, to find the root.

madrasa **school**: root = *d-r-s*.

mektab **office/desk**: root = *k-t-b*.

mashghool **busy/occupied**: root = *sh-gh-l*.

mabsooT **happy/pleased**: root = *b-s-T*.

CD I Track 3

Two things carry meaning: root = fundamental meaning; modified by pattern = specific meaning; plus general context.

Root order very important: *s-f-r* connected with **travelling**; *f-s-r* connected with **explaining**; *r-f-s* connected with **kicking**.

One root can have many patterns, but not all roots have all patterns.

Familiar roots can be put into new patterns, and new roots into familiar patterns to expand vocabulary.

CD I Track 4

Descriptive words: the *kareem* pattern.

Pattern = first root + *ali* + second root + *ee* + third root.

kibeer **big**; *gameel* **beautiful**; *gideed* **new** (root = *g-d-d*).

gidan **very** (put after descriptive word): *gameel gidan* **very beautiful**;

kibeer gidan **very large**.

CD I Track 5

Arabic words in *kareem* pattern that are also names: *gameel* **beautiful**; *fareed* **unique**; *shereef* **noble**; *ameen* **honest**; *saceed* **happy/lucky**; *kareem* **generous**.

Female equivalents: *gameela*, *fareeda*, *shereefa*, *ameena*, *saceeda*, *kareema*.

Taweel **tall/long**: root = *T-w-l*.

CD I Track 6

niDeef **clean**: root = *n-D-f*.

fingaan **cup**: *il-fingaan dah mish niDeef* **This cup isn't clean**.

CD I Track 7

'adeem **old**.

First root is dropped *q*; original word *qadeem*; root = *q-d-m*.

baab **door/gate**: *il-baab dah 'adeem gidan* **This door is very old**.

Cannot use *'adeem* to refer to **old people**; *kibeer fis-sinn* **big in the tooth = old in age**.

'adeem applied to people = **old hand**: *ena 'adeem lu'Sur* **I'm an old hand at Luxor = I know my way around Luxor**.

CD I Track 8

Descriptive words: the *kasbaan* pattern.

Pattern = first root + *a* + second root + third root + *aan*.

tacbaan **tired**; *caTshaan* **thirsty**; *cayaan* **ill/sick** (root = *c-y-y*; second + third root the same = 'double' root).

Pattern often connected to emotions/character attributes: *kaslaan* **lazy**; *zaculaan* **upset/angry**; *sarHaan* **dreaming/distracted**; *saHraan* **staying up late**; *kasbaan* **winning**.

CD I Track 9

kasbaan **winning**; root = k/s/b. *ibnak kasbaan?* **Is your son winning?**;

il-bint(i) dee kasbaana **That girl is winning**.

kaslaan **lazy**; root = k-s-l. *huwwa ameen giddan bass(i) kaslaan* **He's very honest but lazy**.

zaculaan **upset/angry**; root = z-c-l. *enti zaculaana leh?* **Why are you upset? (to a female)**.

CD I Track 10

Descriptive words: the *maHmood* pattern.

mashghool **busy/occupied**; *mabsooT* **happy/pleased**.

Pattern = *ma* + first root + second root + *oo* + third root.

Equivalent of English **-ed** (eg. **pleased**) or **-en** (eg. **broken**).

mashghool **busy/occupied**; root = *sh-gh-l*.

mabsooT **happy/pleased**; root = *b-s-T*.

saceed in luck/happy similar meaning to *mabsooT*. *saceed* more formal and connected with luck: *ceed saceed* **happy Eid = happy holiday/HaZZ saceed good luck**.

Arabic words in pattern that are also names: *maHfooZ* **protected**, root

= *H-f-Z* (famous Egyptian writer, Naguib Mahfouz); *manSoor* **victorious**, root =

n-S-r; *mascood* **lucky/charmed**, root = *s-c-d*; *maHmood* **praised**, root = *H-m-d*.

maktoob **written**; root = *k-t-b*. *ismuh maktoob hina* **His name is written here**.

cala on; *cala + il = calal* **on the**. *ism id-doktoor maktoob calal baab*

The name of the doctor is written on the door.

maktoob also used to describe **destiny/fate**: *maktoob calal gibeen* **written on the forehead = destined to happen**; *maktoob kitaabee* **my book is written = officially married**.

mafhoom **understood**; root = *f-h-m*. *aywah, mafhoom* **yes, understood = yes, I understand**.

CD I Track 11

maksoor **broken**; root = *k-s-r* (connected with **breaking**). *il-baab maksoor* **The door is broken**.

maHboob **loved/popular**; root = *H-b-b* (*aHibb* I like). *H-b-b* is a double root (second and third root sounds are the same).

libnaan **Lebanon**; *fairuz maHbooba fi libnaan* **Fairuz is popular in Lebanon.**

Can use pattern to work out meaning, for example *mafshoosha*, root = *f-sh-sh* **let out/vent**; *cajala mafshoosha* **flat tyre.**

Descriptive words can also be used to mean the thing or person that has the attribute: *il-mafhoom* **the thing that is understood = the concept**;

il-maktoob **the thing that is written = destiny/letter (correspondence)**;

il-mashroob **the thing that is drunk = the drink**; *il-kaslaan* **the lazy one/person = the sloth**; *il-maHboob* **the popular one/person.**

CD 1 Track 12

Descriptive words: the Kuwaiti pattern.

Familiar from nationalities in English, for example **Kuwaiti, Yemeni, Saudi.**

-ee ending can be used to turn wide range of words into descriptive words. *il-kuwayt* **Kuwait**; *kuwaytee* **Kuwaiti.**

Kuwaiti ending and -ee **my** tag sound similar but different meanings. Context should make it clear.

Kuwaiti pattern often used for colours from natural features: *lamoon* **lemon**, *lamoonee* **lemon-coloured**; *mishmish* **apricot**, *mishmishee* **apricot-coloured**; *bunn* **coffee beans**, *bunnee* **bean-coloured = brown.**

burTu'aan **oranges.** *burTu'aan* connected to *burTuqaal* **Portugal** called by early Arab sailors: *balad il-burTuqaal* **land of the oranges.** *burTu'aanee* **orange (-coloured)**; *il-burTu'aanee* **the orange one**;

it-teeshirt il-burTu'aanee **the orange T-shirt.**

Words for western items of clothing mainly adopted from European languages.

Egyptians use *short* **shorts**; *jaketta* **jacket**; *banTalohn* **trousers/pants**; *teeshirt* **T-shirt**; *blooza* **blouse**; *boot* **boots**; *karavatta* **tie.** There are regional variations.

'ameeS **shirt** (originally *qamees* and became **chemise**): *'ameeS bunnee* **a brown shirt.**

CD 2 Track 1

bikaam **how much?** (*kaam* **how many + bi by/with**): *bikaam il-ameeS il-burTu'aanee?* **How much is the orange shirt?**

Kuwaiti pattern is one of most useful ways of instantly adding to vocabulary.

Can be done with most words of Arabic origin.

Compare to English **oil, oily; sugar, sugary.** But Arabic -ee equivalent to many more English endings, for example, **-ic, -ian, -y, -al, -ese,** etc.

Colours ending with -ee do not generally add -a for feminine words:

il-blooza il-lamoonee **the lemon-coloured blouse.**

carab, carabee **Arab, Arabic:** *il-kitaab il-carabee* **the Arabic book.**

islaam, islaamee **Islam, Islamic:** *bank islaamee* **an Islamic bank.**

bayt, baytee **house/home, home(made):** *il-bizza dee baytee?* **Is this pizza homemade?**

Kuwaiti pattern can be used to make almost all nationalities from their countries: *is-soodaan*, *soodaanee* **Sudan, Sudanese.**

soodaanee also means **peanuts.**

fallaaH, *fallaaHee* **farmer, rustic: bayt fallaaHee a rustic house.**

CD 2 Track 2

Kuwaiti pattern at end of female words, remove *-a* or *-ya* before adding *-ee*.
madrasa, *madrasee* **school, scholastic/school: il-yohm il-madrasee Tawee! The school day is long.**

soorya, *sooree* **Syria, Syrian: enta sooree? Are you (male) Syrian?** Nationalities need to add the feminine *-a* if describing a female: *enti sooreeya? Are you (female) Syrian?*

asbanya, *asbaanee* **Spain, Spanish: film asbaanee a Spanish film.**

moosiq, *mooseeqee* **music, musical. moosiq** is one of a handful of words that do not drop the *q* in Egyptian spoken. Another is *qarya* **village.**

Root *H-k-m* = **govern/rule; Hukooma government; Hukoomee governmental; mektab Hukoomee government(al) office.**

CD 2 Track 3

Comparing: the *ashraf* pattern.

In English we use **more/most** or **-er/-est** to make comparisons.

Arabic puts root into *ashraf* pattern: *a* + first root + second root + *a* + third root. *ashraf* means **most noble** (root = *sh-r-f*, as *shereef noble*).

Other names in this pattern: *aHmad* **most praised** (root = *H-m-d*); *akram* **most generous** (root = *k-r-m*); *akmal* **most complete** (root = *k-m-l*); *anwar* **most luminescent** (root = *n-w-r*); *amgad* **most glorious** (root = *m-g-d*); *ascad* **luckiest/happiest** (root = *s-c-d*).

kibeer **big/large; akbar bigger/biggest.**

ashraf pattern words do not need to add the feminine *-a*: *il-blooza dee akbar*

This blouse is bigger; mafeesh Haaga akbar There isn't anything bigger.

akbar min bigger/larger from = bigger/larger than: baghdaad akbar min

il-baSra **Bahgdad is larger than Basra.**

CD 2 Track 4

taani **another/again; it-taani the other one: il-maHall(i) dah akbar min**

it-taani **This shop is bigger than the other one.**

akbar also means **older (kibeer (fis-sinn) old): bintik akbar min ibnik?**

Is your daughter older than your son? (to a woman).

Can use tags with *min*; *akbar minee* **older than me. huwwa akbar minee He is older than me.**

ukht **sister: ana akbar min ukhtee I'm older than my sister.**

For meaning of **the ...-est (oldest/biggest)**, comparative word is put directly in front of what is being described: *akbar madrasa* **the biggest school**; *akbar maṭcam* **the largest restaurant**.

CD 2 Track 5

More comparisons with *ashraf* pattern: *gameel* **beautiful**, *agmal* **more beautiful**; *Taweel* **tall/long**, *aṭwal* **taller/longer**; *niDeef* **clean**, *anDaf* **cleaner**; *gideed* **new**, *agdad* **newer**; *saceed* **happy/lucky**, *ascad* **happier/luckier**.
'adeem **old**, *a'dam* **older**; *a'dam masgid* **the oldest mosque**.
kiteer **many/a lot/often**; *aktar* **more/more often**.

CD 2 Track 6

nahr river; *nahr in-neel* **the river Nile**.
ifriqiya **Africa**. *in-neel aṭwal nahr fī ifriqiya* **The Nile is the longest river in Africa**.
ifriqee **African**; *nahree* = **of the river** as description: *in-naql in-nahree river transport* (government body in Egypt); *rayyis nahree* **river chief** (specialist river guide).

CD 2 Track 7

Places: the *madrasa* pattern. Pattern for place where something happens.
mektab **place of writing** = **office/study/desk** (root = *k-t-b*); *madrasa* **place of study** = **school** (root = *d-r-s*); *maṭcam* **place of food** = **restaurant** (root = *ṭ-c-m*); *masgid* **place of prostration** = **mosque** (root = *s-g-d*).
 Pattern = *me/ma* + first root + second root + *ali* + third root.
 Pattern sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine (with additional *-a*).
maghrib **place where sun sets** = **west** (root = *gh-r-b* **to set (sun)/go west/ go away**). *il-maghrib* **Morocco** (sometimes called the **Maghreb** in English). Morocco is in the West of Arabic-speaking world. *il-maghrib*
il-carabee larger area stretching across North Africa (modern Morocco/Algeria/Tunisia).
maghribee **Moroccan**.
maHkama **place of ruling/judgement** = **court(house)** (root = *H-k-m*); *a'dam maHkama* **the oldest court(house)**.
maHall shop (doubled root = *H-l-l*). Not connected to *Halaal* **legitimate**, as in *Halaal* meat. Sometimes roots have two separate meanings. *H-l-l* connected with slaughtering animals according to legitimate religious practice and also with arriving after travel.

CD 2 Track 8

Other places in the *madrasa* pattern:

meTbakh **place of cooking = kitchen** (root = T-b-kh); *il-meTbakh niDeef gidan*

The kitchen is very clean.

meTbakh il-maTcam **the kitchen (of) the restaurant**. No equivalent of *of* and no *il-* on the first word when put directly together:

methHaf **place of precious things = museum** (root = t-H-f); *fayn il-metHaf il- islaamee?* **Where's the Islamic museum?**

CD 2 Track 9

malcab **playing place = court/pitch/playing field** (root = l-c-b); present verb = *lcab*: *binilcab squash kull(i) yohm* **We play squash every day**.

malcab tennis **tennis court**, *malcab golf* **golf range/course**, *malcab*

il-madrasa **school playground**, *malcab awlaad* **children's playground**, *malcab squash* **squash court**. Many different words in English, all *malcab* in Arabic.

malcab tennis **a tennis court**; *malcab it-tennis* **the tennis court**. *malcab awlaad* **a children's playground**; *malcab il-awlaad* **the children's playground**.

CD 2 Track 10

Other interesting patterns exist, each with their own meaning indicators.

fallaah pattern = connected with professions or something you do habitually.

Pattern = first root + double second root + *aa* + final root.

Tabbaakh **someone who cooks for a living = chef/cook** (root = T-b-kh as *meTbakh* **kitchen**).

shaghhaal **someone who works for a living = worker** (root = sh-gh-l as *mashghool* **busy/occupied**). Also used for **switched on/working**.

bawwaab **doorman** (root = b-w-b; same root as *baab* **door** but middle root sometimes changes into vowel).

Other examples: *gammaal* **camel attendant/herder**; *wallaada* **mother of many children**; *zannaana* **whinger**; *carraaf* **know-it-all**.

CD 2 Track 11

Pattern connected with the **instrument** of an action.

Pattern = *mu-* + first root + second root + *aa* + final root.

mufTaaH **instrument of opening = a key** (root = f/t/H connected with opening);

fayn mufTaaHee? **Where's my key?** Also from same root *mafTooH* **opened**: *il-maHall(i) mafTooH?* **Is this shop open?**; *fattaaHa* **(bottle/can) opener**.

Other examples: *munshaar* **saw** (root = n-sh-r); *muzmaar* **flute** (root = z-m-r); *munfaakh* **pump** (root = n-f-kh).

CD 2 Track 12

Pattern connected with the **expert** of an action, doing something well.

Pattern = first root + *a* + double second root + *ee* + final root.

kasseeb **high-earner** (root = *k-s-b*); *shaghheel* **hard worker** (root =

sh-gh-l); *laceeb* (**expert**) **player**; *sharreeb* (**expert**) **drinker**; *Habbeeb* (**expert**)

lover/Casanova. Important to pronounce double letter:

Habbeeb, *Habeeb* **Casanova, darling/loved one**.

CD 2 Track 13

Conclusion

NB This glossary contains vocabulary from *Total Arabic Vocabulary*, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in *Perfect Arabic with the Michel Thomas Method*. Go to www.michelthomas.co.uk for more information.

(adj) = adjective; (n) = noun; (v) = verb

Africa *ifriqiya*

African *ifriqee*

again *taani*

angry *zadaan*

another *taani*

apricot *mishmish*

apricot-coloured *mishmishee*

Arab *carab*,

Arabic *carabee*

around *Hawalayn*

ask about *istafhim/yistafhim*

balcony, balconies *balkohna, balkohnaat*

bank, banks *bank, bunook*

bathroom/restroom, bathroom(s)/

restroom(s) *Hammaam, Hammaamaat*

beautiful *gameel*

beds *afraash*

big *kibeer*

bigger *akbar*

bigger than *akbar min*

biggest *akbar*

blessed *mubaarak*

blessed Eid ceed *mubaarak*

blouse, blouses *blooza, bloozaat*

boat, boats *markib, maraakib*

boatman *marakbi*

book, books *kitaab, kutub*

boots *boot*

boy *walad*

boy, boys *walad, awlaad*

break (something) *kasar*

broken *maksoor*

brown (bean-coloured) *bunnee*

busy *mashghool*

camel, camels *gamal, gimaal*

camel attendant/herder *gammaal*

cape *raas*

car, cars *carabeyya, carabeyyaat*

charmed *mascood*

cheat at cards *rakkib/yirakkib*

chef, chefs *Tabbaakh, Tabbaakheen*

children *awlaad*

children's playground *malcab awlaad*

chosen *mustafa, mukhtaar*

clean (adj) *niDeef*

cleaner *anDaf*

coffee beans *bunn*

concept, concepts *mafhoom, mafaahem*

congratulations *mabrook*

cook, cooks (n) *Tabbaakh, Tabbaakheen*

cook (v) *Tabakh/yuTbukh*

cooked *matbookh*

council of sheikhs/senate *maglis
ish-shuyookh*

court(house) *maHkama*

court, courts *malcab, malaacib*

cup, cups *fingaan, fanaageen*

desert (n) *SaHara*

desk *mektab*

destiny *il-maktoob*

director (of film) *mukhrig*

distracted *sarHaan*

dog, dogs *kelb, kilaab*

door *baab*

doorman *bawwaab*

drank *shirib*

drink (n) *il-mashroob*

drink (v) *shirib/yishrab*

drinker (expert) *sharreeb*

embassy, embassies *sifaara, sifaaraat*

emir, emirs *ameer, umara*

enjoy yourself *inbasaT/yinbasaT*

enlarge *kabbar/yikabaar*

enquire *istafhim/yistafhim*

enslaved *mamlook*

exit (n) *makhrag*

exit (v) *kharag/yukhrug*

explain *yahhim/yifahhim*

extract (v) *istakhrag/yistakhrag*
 extractor *mustakhrig*

farmer, farmers *fallaaH, fallaaHeen*
 favourite *mufaDDal*
 film, films *film, aflaam*
 five *khamasa*
 fix *rakkib/yirakkib*
 flute *muzmaar*
 football, footballs *futbul, fataabil*
 friend, female *SaHba*
 friend, friends *SaaHib, aSHaab*

gate *baab*
 generous *kareem*
 generous person, generous people
kareem, kurama
 get bigger *kibir/yikbar*
 Gibraltar *jabal Tareq*
 glasses, pair of, glasses, pairs of *naDDaara,*
naDDaaraat
 go out *kharag/yukhrug*
 go *raaH/yirooH*
 golf range/course *malcab golf*
 good luck! *HaZZ saceed*
 government *Hukooma*
 government-owned *milk il-Hukooma*
 government village representative *shaykh*
il-balad
 government, governments *Hukooma,*
Hukoomaat
 governmental *Hukoomee*
 graduate (n) *khirreeg*
 graduate (v) *itkharrag*
 grow *kibir/yikbar*

happier *ascad*
 happiest *ascad*
 happy Eid *ceed mubaarak; ceed saceed*
 happy *mabsooT; saceed*
 hard worker *shaghheel*
 head (n) *raas*
 heads or tails *malik walla kitaaba*
 high-earner *kasseeb*
 home *bayt*
 homemade *baytee*
 honest *ameen*
 honour (v) *sharaff/yisharraf*
 honoured *musharraf*
 hotel, hotels *fundu', fanaadi'*

house, houses *bayt, buyoot*
 how much? *bikaam*

ill *cayyaan*
 invite to ride *rakkib/yirakkib*
 Islam *islaam*
 Islamic *islaamee*
 island, islands *gazeera, guzur*
 jacket *jaketta*
 Jordan *il-urdunn*

key, keys *mufTaaH, mafaaTeeH*
 king, kings *malik, mulook*
 king of Jordan, the *malik il-urdunn*
 kingdom *mamlaka*
 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia *il-mamlaka il-*
carabiyya is-sacoodiyya
 kitchen *meTbakh*
 knowing *caarif*
 know-it-all *carraaf*
 Kuwait *il-kuwayt*
 Kuwaiti *kuwaytee*

large *kibeer*
 larger than *akbar min*
 lazy *kaslaan*
 Lebanon *libnaan*
 lemon *lamoona*
 lemon-coloured *lamoonee*
 lesson, lessons *dars, duroos*
 like, I *aHibb*
 local government representative *shaykh*
il-Haara
 long *Taweel*
 longer *aTwal*
 look (v) *shaaff/yishoof*
 lot, a *kiteer*
 loved *maHboob*
 lover/Casanova (expert) *Habbeeb*
 luckier *ascad*
 luckiest *ascad*
 lucky *mascood; saceed*

mad *magnoon*
 Mamlouk, Mamlouks *mamlook, mamaaleek*
 manager, managers *mudeer, mudeereen*
 many *kiteer*
 may God bless you *allah yibaarik feek*
 minister, ministers *wazeer, wuzara*

miser, misers *bakheel, bukhala*
 month, months *shahr, shuhoor*
 more *aktar*

more beautiful *agmal*
 more often *aktar*
 Moroccan *maghribee*
 Morocco *il-maghrib*
 mosque *masjid*
 most complete *akmal*
 most generous *akram*
 most glorious *amgad*
 most luminescent *anwar*
 most noble *ashraf*
 most praised *aHmad*

mother of many children *wallaada*
 motorbike, motorbikes *motosikl,*
motosiklaat

mount (n) *markoob*
 mount (v) *rakkib/lyirakkib*
 Mount Ali (in Dubai) *jabal Ali*
 Mount Moses (in Sinai) *jabal moosa*
 mountain, mountains *gabal, gibaal*
 mounted/fixed, be *itrakkib/lyitrakkib*
 museum, museums *metHaf, mataaHif*
 music *moosiqa*
 music lessons *duroos mooseeqa*
 musical *mooseeqee*

necessary *laazim*
 new *gideed*
 newer *agdad*
 noble *shereef*

occupied *mashghool*
 office, offices *mektab, makaatib*
 often *kiteer*
 old 'adeem
 old hand (applied to people) 'adeem
 old in age ('big' in the tooth) *kibeer fis-sinn*
 older *a'dam; akbar*
 open *fataH/lyiftaH*
 opened *mafTooH*
 opener, (bottle/can) *fattaaHa*
 orange (-coloured) *burTu'aanee*
 oranges *burTu'aan*
 other one, the *it-taani*
 owner *SaaHib*

pair of glasses, pairs of glasses *naDDaara,*
naDDaaraaf

pair of trousers, pairs of trousers
banTaloHn, banTaloHnaat
 passenger *raakib*
 peace on you *is-salaamu calaykum*
 peanuts *soodaanee*
 pepper, peppers *filfila, falaafil*
 petty!, don't be so *kabbar raasak*
 picture *Soora*
 pigeons *Hamaamaat*
 pitch, pitches *malcab, malaacib*
 play *l cab*
 player (expert) *laccceeb*
 playing field *malcab*
 please *min faDlak* (to a male); *min faDlik*
 (to a female)
 pleased *mabsooT*
 popular *maHboob*
 popular one/person, the *il-maHboob*
 port *meena*
 potatoes *baTaatis*
 praised *maHmood; muHammad*
 prefer *faDDal/lyifaaDDal*
 preferred *mufaDDal*
 prince, princes *ameer, umara*
 private property *milk khaaS*
 problem *mushkila*
 property *milk*
 protected *maHfooZ*
 pump (n) *munfaakh*
 pyramid, pyramids *haram, ahram*

queen *malika*

restaurant, restaurants *maTcam, maTaacim*
 ride (a bus, horse, etc.) *rikib/lyirkab*
 rider, (expert) *rakkeeb*
 river, rivers *nahr, anhaar*
 river, of the *nahree*
 river chief *rayyis nahree*
 the river Nile, the *nahr in-neel*
 river transport *in-naql in-nahree*
 rustic *fallaaHee*

sandwich, sandwiches *sandawitch,*
sandawitchaat
 Saturday (*yohm*) *is-sabt*
 saw (n) *munshaar*
 saw (v) *shaaf/shuf*
 say 'good evening' to someone *yimassee*
 say 'good morning' to someone *yiSabbiiH*

say *ceed mubaarak* ('happy Eid') to someone *yicayyid*
 scholastic *madrasee*
 school, schools *madrasa, madaaris*
 school playground *malcab il-madrasa*
 see *yishoof*
 seven *sabca*
 sheikh, sheikhs *shaykh, shuyookh*
 sheikhdom *mashyakha*
 ship, ships *safeena, sufun*
 shirt *'ameeS*
 shop *maHall*
 shorts *short*
 sick *cayyaan*
 sister *ukht*
 Spain *asbanya*
 Spanish *asbaanee*
 speak *itkallim/yitkallim*
 speak to someone *kallim/yikallim*
 squash court *malcab squash*
 study *daras/yidris*
 submit yourself *aslama/yuslim*
 successful person *faalih*
 Sudan *is-soodaan*
 Sudanese *soodaanee*
 sultan, sultans *sulTaana, salaaTeen*
 switched on *shaghghaal*
 sword, swords *sayf, suyoof*
 Syria *soorya*
 Syrian *sooree*

talk *itkallim/yitkallim*
 tall *Taweel*
 taller *aTwal*
 tanker, tankers *tankir, tanaakir*
 teach *darris/yidarris*
 television, televisions *tilifizyon, tilifizyonaat*
 tennis court *malcab tennis*
 thirsty *caTshaan*
 tie (n) *karavatta*
 tired *tacbaan*
 tomatoes *TamaaTim*
 town, towns *madeena, mudun*
 trousers/pants *banTalohn*
 T-shirt *teeshirt*

understand *fihim/yifham*
 understanding *faahim*
 understood *mafhoom*
 unique *fareed*

United Kingdom *il-mamlaka*
il-mutaHida
 upset *zaclaan*

very (after descriptive word) *giddan*
 victorious *manSoor*
 village *qarya*
 visit *zaar/yizoor*
 vizier, vizier wazeer, wuzara

way out *makhrag*
 went *raaH/ruH*
 west *maghrib*
 whinger *zannaana*
 word *kilma*
 worker *shaghghaal*
 write *yiktib*
 written *maktoob*
 wrote *katab*

yacht, yachts *yakht, yukhoot*

Bonus words

The following sets of words will enable you to expand what you can say by varying slightly the structures you already know. Substitute similar words to create many more new sentences and questions.

Numbers

- 1 *waaHid*
- 2 *itnayn*
- 3 *talata*
- 4 *arbca*
- 5 *khamisa*
- 6 *sitta*
- 7 *sabca*
- 8 *tamanya*
- 9 *tisca*
- 10 *cashra*
- 11 *hidcashar*
- 12 *itncashar*
- 13 *talatcashar*
- 14 *arbcatacashar*
- 15 *khamastcashar*
- 16 *sittcashar*
- 17 *sabactcashar*
- 18 *tamantcashar*
- 19 *tisctcashar*
- 20 *cishreen*
- 21 *waaHid w-cishreen* (one and twenty)
- 29 *tisca w-cishreen* (nine and twenty)
- 30 *talateen*
- 31 *waaHid w-talateen* (one and thirty)
- 36 *sitta w-talateen* (six and thirty)
- 40 *arbaceen*
- 41 *waaHid w-arbaceen* (one and forty)
- 45 *khamisa w-arbaceen* (five and forty)
- 50 *khamseen*
- 60 *sitteen*
- 70 *sabaceen*
- 80 *tamaneen*
- 90 *tisceen*
- 100 *mia*
- 1000 *elf*

Days of the week*il-Had* Sunday*il-itnayn* Monday*it-talaat* Tuesday*il-arbca* Wednesday*il-khamees* Thursday*il-gumca* Friday*is-sabt* Saturday**Months of the year***yanaayir* January*febraayir* February*maaris* March*abreel* April*maayo* May*yoonyo* June*yoolyo* July*aghusTus* August*sebtembir* September*oktobir* October*nofembir* November*deesembir* December**Words for describing position***fee* in*cala* on/on top of*taHt* under*foh* above*wara* behind*bayn* between*ganb* next to*udaam* opposite/in front of*Hawalayn* around**Question words***fayn?* where?*eh?* what?*imta?* when?*meen?* who?*izzay?* how?*leh?* why?*kaam?* how many?*bikaam?* how much?**Other useful verbs** (present/past)*yinzil/nizil* get off/go down

(root = n-z-l)

yilbis/libis wear/put on (root = n-z-l)*yudkhul/dakhil* enter/go in

(root = d-kh-l)

yuTlub/Talab ask for (root = T-l-b)*ycamil/camal* do/make (root = c-m-l)*yidfac/dafac* pay (root = d-f-c)*yishtiri/ishtara* buy (root = sh-r-y)*yi'aabil/aabil* meet (root = q-b-l)

Common Arabic signs

toilets	دورات المياه
entry	دخول
exit	خروج
no entry	ممنوع الدخول
police	الشرطة
ambulance	سيارة الإسعاف
hospital	مستشفى
tickets	تذاكر
information	استعلامات

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"Totally life changing."

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"He's the best."

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painless learning."*

The Times

